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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1834

Washington, Thursday Evening, Dec. 18.

I was not wrong in the conjecture I hazarded last evening, that the National Intelligencer did not speak without book, in denying that dissensions existed among the members of the Committee on Finance relative to their investigations into the situation and affairs of the Bank of the United States.

Mr Tyler, on the part of the Committee of last year, consisting of Messrs Webster, Tyler, Mangum and Ewing, made a most voluminous report upon the subject to-day. The document was read by Mr Lowrie, Mr Tyler and Mr Ewing, alternately, and three hours were consumed in that process. As regards the substance of the document, I may say, in few words, that a more thorough whitewashing or purification report, could not have emanated from the Emperor Nicholas himself. The paper, in its very exordium, however, discloses the particular favor with which the Committee was received by the Bank. "Every book and paper was submitted for inspection, and nothing was withheld, which would prevent a full investigation." Not so last year with the Committee of the House.

The Committee did not approve of the unlimited use of the funds of the Bank, which was permitted the President by the Directors, for printing purposes, in self defence, and they stated that a call was made upon Mr Biddle for his vouchers for these items. To this the Emperor replied, that there could be no objection to giving the vouchers, except that it would be unjust to individuals, and with this apology the Committee were satisfied.

The loans to members of Congress and printing were placed upon one and the same footing—all was perfectly justifiable. But while the committee give the names of editors and printers who have been the happy participants in the bounty of the Money King, they prudently forbear giving the names of the members of Congress who are among its debtors. They say that the Bank has been no loser from its accommodations to members of Congress, but represent the redoubtable Webb of the Courier, Hardin of the Philadelphia Inquirer, and Noah of the Star, as defaulters.

But it is impossible for me, in my limited space, to give you even a bird's eye view of all the grounds taken by the committee in support of the Bank. It is sufficient to know that it is every thing that the most sanguine friends of the institution could have desired.

Mr Tyler has been put forward in this affair with a view of operating on Virginia in the next great contest. The Bank is again in the field with all its immense power, willing, anxious, and not without the hope of buying over the Old Dominion, and using her, through the instrumentality of its funds, to promote the advancement of those miserable aspirants, who have nothing to hope for from the unbought intelligence and independence of the people.

In the House, the Resolution, relative to the tariff upon railroad irons, cars, &c., and the Navy Bill, occupied the whole day. Mr Jackson, of your State, supported the resolution, and the reference of it to the Committee of Ways and Means, and was in favor of repealing the duties, because those articles would be imported at all events, and it was not injuring the home manufacturer, but burdening public improvements, to retain their duties.

The Legislature.—The Worcester Republican, in alluding to the approaching session of our State Legislature suggests the expediency of memorializing that body "to base the Senate strictly on population—and for reducing the members of the House from 700 to 300 or 350, basing the same as well as the Senate on population—the former, on the decennial population of the counties or such districts as may be formed—and the latter, on the decennial population of towns, singly, by their own corporations, and uniting them together where towns shall desire it and not otherwise.

There are many great reforms (continues the Republican) that may be brought about, if the wishes of the people are consulted. Reforms in the laws and courts—in the pleadings, by abolishing all special pleading—and permitting parties to put in all their evidence under the general issue, every thing that may be under special plea. By enlarging the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace to 30 or 50 dollars, so that parties may be at less expense in submitting their claims to legal investigation and decision, and so that juries may be had in such courts, if desired.

Other subjects will be brought forward this session—remodeling the County Commissioners' Court and choosing its members by popular election—and changing the tenure and appointment of sheriffs and justices of the peace."

The New Hampshire State Prison.—The bitter and uncompromising warfare which has for several years been carried on against the late Warden of this institution, Major STINSON, has been finally brought to a close by the report of a Committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the charges brought against him. This report not only acquits Maj. STINSON of every thing in the shape of dishonesty, which was freely charged against him, but shows conclusively that his management did not deserve any portion of the limitless abuse which has been bestowed upon it. From this persecution, which commenced in political rancour and personal hatred, and which has been pursued with fiendish malignity—Maj. STINSON has issued uninjured—and while a virtuous public must rejoice with him that the base plans of his persecutors have totally failed, they must visit upon those assassins of private character, the full measure of their contempt and indignation. Maj. STINSON has suffered much in feeling—as any honorable man would to have such base and unfounded charges continually ringing in his ears—but how enviable is his situation now, compared with that of the now stingsless viper, the three last years of whose life has been devoted to the slandering of an efficient public officer and an honorable man.

The New York Enginemen are mighty severe upon the Philadelphians, because the Pennites declined the challenge of the Gothamites. There has been more smoke than fire in this business.

The Hon. Francis O. J. Smith, in his Address to the Electors of Hancock and Washington Congressional District, Me., completely refutes the charges which have been so lavishly heaped upon him by his enemies, viz; of having written a letter, unasked, to a gentleman in that District, for the purpose of defeating Mr Jarvis's election, and being accessory to its publication. The following extract of a letter written by Mr Bates, the individual to whom Mr Smith's letter was addressed, in reply to one from Bates soliciting it, and in which B. says, "Jarvis at home here is very unpopular, and were it not for usages of the party—the regular nomination—he would not be supported—it will be like forcing calomel and jalap down the throats of the voters—his vote against a vote of thanks to Mr Stephenson is a bitter drug down east," will explain the manner in which the original publication took place that has produced so much clamor:—

"The letter from you to me, as published in several of the papers, is now in my possession, and at no time have I permitted it to be used to your discredit. True, I shew it to one of my political friends here. Geo. M. Chase, Esq., of Miltown (Calais) who solicited from me a copy of part of it. This I gave him, and am sure he put no one else in possession of it. And I am at a loss to know the way it found itself into the hands of the opposition, unless it was through the agency of an apprentice whom I gave the keeping of my affairs to in my absence, and who has since gone to the federal office in town. During my absence from home, I have learnt that the printer of the federal paper was quite intimate with him. Hence I am led to think it was obtained through unfair means. In fine, dear Sir, be assured that it was no wish of my own; that I regard too highly the importance of keeping peace within the borders of political friends to let one word fall which might cause the least eruption."

Notwithstanding this, Mr Bates has the impudence to publish the following remarks in his paper, "The St Croix Courier," in commenting upon Mr Smith's private letter to himself, written in reply to his calomel and jalap epistle:—

"The interference of Mr Smith in any manner with the affairs of this Congressional District was highly improper and entirely unjustifiable. Each Congressional Representative District is a distinct division of the State, invested with the right to elect a Representative to the Congress of the United States; and any intermeddling in the concerns of such a District from abroad, discovers either a belief that the people are incapable of properly exercising this right themselves, or a disposition to dictate to them the manner in which it shall be exercised—it is an insult to them in either point of view. We deem the people of Washington and Hancock capable of managing their own affairs—at any rate they can ask aid when they require it; and if we do not misjudge, they will not submit to dictation from any source."

We never saw a man who made any pretensions to decency placed in a more degrading attitude than the aforesaid Mr Bates—there is a cowardly duplicity in his conduct which renders him perfectly contemptible.

As for the controversy between Mr Smith and Mr Jarvis, which is given in this address, we feel unwilling to express an opinion upon it, because, we cannot believe but that a gentleman of Mr J.'s reputed honor possesses the power of satisfactorily explaining conduct, which, without explanation, appears so improper.

The following Resolutions, which were among those passed at the great Democratic Union Festival of the three states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, lately held on the Battle Ground of Trenton, have annoyed the opposition very much—they see in them the shadows of coming events:—

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to dissolve all future connection with this unconstitutional institution, (the U. S. Bank,) by an immediate sale of the \$7,000,000 of stock held by the Government, and by refusing to receive the notes or bills of the Bank in payment of debts due to the United States, after some early day, to be fixed by law.

Resolved, That in Andrew Jackson we recognize the boy of the revolution, the hero of the last war, and the pure and determined patriot of another revolution bloodless as yet, who with an American firmness has nobly sustained the righteous cause of the people.

Resolved, That in MARTIN VAN BUREN we recognize the undeviating Democrat, and the enlightened statesman, who has been advanced by the favor of a confiding country, in defiance of the malice of his enemies, to the second office in the gift of the people, and who we trust will be eventually rewarded by an elevation to that chair which has been adorned by a Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison and a Jackson.

Resolved, That in a National Convention for the selection of candidates for the officers of President and Vice President of the U. States, we recognize the only Democratic method of preserving the election of those high officers to the people, and that we will cheerfully submit to the decision of that Democratic body.

A Young Swig attempted to interrupt the proceedings of a democratic meeting at Hartford, a few days since, whereupon, the Times says, he was suddenly ejected from the Hall, assisted the whole distance, and even to the bottom of the stairs, by other boots and shoes than his own. This rapid, but reluctant, and evidently unexpected withdrawal of Mr Raymond, appeared to astonish his associates, who were very quiet during the time that they remained, and no farther interruption took place.

The Fair at Concert Hall, which was announced yesterday morning, was well attended through the day, and promises a very successful consummation. The attractions of nature and of art there are so numerous and splendid, that the crowd of visitors to-day will probably exceed that which attended yesterday. The ladies say that the New York schooner consigned to them arrived in fine condition, without missing stays once during her voyage. Her cargo is very curious and attracts much attention.

The New Yorkers talk of making up a purse to indemnify the Trustees of the Charlestown Convent for the destruction of that building. Should Massachusetts remain inactive and allow a neighboring state to do this act of justice alone, it would disgrace her more than the riot itself.

Close Calculation.—A farmer was upon the point of weighing a small piece of salt pork, which his neighbor had purchased, when his economical wife, whose patience was exhausted at observing the slow movements of her husband, exclaimed—"My dear, do let me weigh that, you are so long about it you'll let the brine all run off, and then so much weight will be lost."

Pond's Case.—There being some peculiar circumstances connected with this case which attract more interest to it than was excited by those just concluded, we shall give a report of it daily, until its conclusion.

TRIAL OF THE CONVENT RIOTERS.

From the Reporter for the Morning Post.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, }
East Cambridge, Monday, Dec. 22. }

The jury which set upon the trial of Mason, Blaisell, and Marcy, having acquitted the two former, and returned that they could not agree upon a verdict respecting Marcy, the boy, the Attorney General this morning caused him to be re-arraigned, in company with Prescott P. Pond, Alvah Kelly, and Isaac Parker, upon the first count of the same indictment which had been used in the two preceding trials, and omitting all the subsequent counts contained in that indictment.

George F. Farley, of Groton, and Edward G. Prescott, of Boston, Esqrs., were assigned by the Court as Counsel for the prisoners, and the following individuals, after twenty peremptory challenges, were selected as a jury:—

Joseph Bancroft, Esq., Foreman; Danforth Atherton, Charles Bent, Ezekiel Cheever, Ezekiel Colman, Thomas Dickinson, John Eames, Joseph Eames, William Greene, Jr., John Leland, David Nourse, Jonas Varnum.

The prisoners then declared that they would be tried "By God and their country," and the Clerk, having responded to them—"God send you a safe deliverance," read the following (the first) count in the indictment. This count, in the usual form, after specifying the names of all the persons indicted, adds—

"and sundry other evil disposed persons, to the number of twenty, whose names are to the jurors as yet unknown, on the eleventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and in the night time of said day, at Charlestown aforesaid, in the County of Middlesex, aforesaid, with force and arms, and at about the hour twelve, of in the night time, of the said day, the dwelling house of one Mary Anne Ursula Moffatt, otherwise called Mary Edmond Saint George, there situate, feloniously, wilfully, and maliciously did set fire to, and the same dwelling house, then and there, by the kindling of such fire, did feloniously, wilfully and maliciously burn and consume, against the piece of said commonwealth, and contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided."

In opening the case for the Government, the Attorney General stated that he was happy to be able to tell the jury that the crime was not capital, as he admitted that at the time of the firing of the Convent there was not, according to the construction given to the law by the Court, during the present trials, any person lawfully within that building. Mr Austin, for the information of the jury, read extracts, first, from the statute of 1804, making the offence capital; and, secondly, from the mitigating statute of 1830, making it a state prison offence, viz:—

1st.—Stat. 1804, a. 1, ch. 131.—"If any person shall wilfully and maliciously set fire to the dwelling house of another, or to any out-building adjoining to such dwelling house, or to any other building, and by the kindling of such fire, or by the burning of such other buildings, such dwelling house shall be burnt in the night time, every such offender, and any person present, aiding, abetting, or consenting in the commission of such offence, or accessory thereto, before the fact, by counselling, hiring or procuring the same to be done, who shall be duly convicted before the Supreme Judicial Court of either of the felonies and offences aforesaid, shall suffer the punishment of DEATH." [Act passed March 16, 1805.]

The second citation is from the law termed the "Mitigating Act":—

Stat. 1830, chap. 2, sec. 1.—"Whenever any person shall be indicted for committing any offence described in the first section of the act of 1804, chap. 131, entitled 'An act providing for the punishment of incendiaries, and the perpetrators of other malicious mischiefs,' passed on the sixteenth of March, 1805, and such indicted person shall prove to the satisfaction of the jury before whom a trial may be had, that at the time of the commission of said offence, there was no person lawfully within the dwelling house which shall have been burnt, and the jury shall so find, the Court shall on conviction, instead of the punishment of death, now by law provided, sentence the offender to solitary confinement for a time not exceeding thirty days, and to hard labor for the residue of said convict's life." [Act passed March 5, 1831.]

Mr Austin reiterated his admission that the alleged offence came within the provisions of the mitigating statute, and stated that he did not expect to be able to prove that either of the prisoners actually applied the brand of fire to the Convent; but that Kelly was present at the kindling of the signal bonfire, and gave his consent to have it built upon his land; that Pond knew of the intention to attack the Convent, and that he came to the scene, and did enough there to implicate him; that Marcy, with the thoughtlessness of a boy, or the wickedness of a fiend, was present in every part of the building, and when it was too warm for him to remain there any longer, that he went to the Bishop's Library, and assisted in the mock auction, which preceded the destruction of the books. Parker, Mr A. continued, acted a still inferior part, but sufficiently important to bring him within the censure of the law.

The first witness introduced was Henry Buck, the accomplice, who has been used by the Attorney General, as a state's evidence. He says, that when arrested, and told by his employer, Capt. Charles Adams, that he was "gone," that is, lost, or dead, he replied, "I can turn state's evidence, can't I?" His testimony only reaches Alvah Kelly, the brick manufacturer, for whom Buzzell worked;—he says Kelly was present at the second meeting held to discuss the subject of tearing down the convent; that Kelly proposed to put off the attack for three weeks, to afford the managers of the convent time to liberate the nun supposed to be held in duress in the institution, against her will, but that if any thing was to be done before that time, he would let them (the persons at the meeting) all have notice.

The second point in the evidence, affecting any of the prisoners on trial, testified to by Buck, was Kelly's suggestion to have the signal bonfire kindled on his land; his direction to the rioters to procure fire from his own dwelling house; the forbearance of the rioters to use his fence for the bonfire, because he had given them leave to build it on his land. Buck concluded his testimony on this point by saying—"I saw the fire brought from Kelly's house."

As the details of the burning of the Convent is so generally known to the public, and as it is not expected by the government, to connect the prisoners directly with that act, it is not necessary to notice that portion of Buck's testimony which relates to it. In the cross-examination some *outré* statements, creating some amusement in the court house, was drawn from him—such as the following, for instance:—"When I was twelve years old, the selectmen of Claremont gave me to the Shakers at Enfield, and they owned me about a

year, when my mother took me away, because she didn't like it;" and also, that he changed his name at Concord, to William Henry Marsh, because he thought it was a prettier sounding one than Henry Buck. The cross-examination took the usual wide range into matters, of themselves, irrelevant to the issue, but which may have a bearing on the question of Buck's credibility as a witness. The court, however, adjourned before its termination.

Note.—Mr Prescott P. Pond belongs to Boston; Alvah Kelly, to Charlestown; Isaac Parker, to Cambridge Port, and Marvin Marcy, to East Cambridge.

CONGRESS.

For proceedings of Thursday, see letter from our correspondent.

The Senate did not sit on Friday.

In the House, on motion of Mr Hamer, the select committee to whom was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the election of President and Vice President of the United States be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to provide for the election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the People in districts; the number of districts in each State to be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which each State may be entitled in Congress, and each district having one vote; the election of said officers in no event to devolve upon Congress; no person who has been elected President to be again eligible to that office; and that no Senator or Representative shall be nominated or appointed to any office of trust, honor or profit, under the authority of the United States, whilst holding a seat in Congress.

The Speaker laid before the House, a Memorial of a convention recently held in Baltimore, asking an appropriation of money in aid of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company—which was committed to a committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed.

The resolution remitting the duties on locomotive engines, &c., was further debated, and finally laid on the table—123 to 85.

For the Boston Morning Post.

Mr Greene—I have a few words to say to the enterprising manager of the Tremont Theatre, and as I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the gentleman, allow me to address him through the columns of your paper. Mr Barry is said to be a gentlemanly, polite and amiable man, and although I understand he is married, yet I do not believe in the doctrine that marriage puts an end to all the gallantry and politeness of its converts, and therefore, I cannot think he will turn a deaf ear to the suggestions of one who has not yet bowed before Hymen's altar. Now for the subject of this appeal, and without circumlocution, I would ask—why is it, Mr Manager, that the room appropriated for our cloaks and bonnets, has been dismantled of its most necessary appendage; namely, the *Looking Glass*? In my first theatre days, when it was my delight to contemplate the reflection of my blooming face, unblemished by "crow's feet" and wrinkles, the withdrawing room was furnished with a Mirror, and an ebony-faced dandy; the one, to assure us, when we had resolved to make an impression on some obdurate heart, that no curl had lost its effect; the other, to take our cloak, and adjust our tumbled kerchief. But years have passed, and with them the Mirror—for alas, Mr Manager, I have been out more than one season. But even now, dear sir, if you knew how often, in the wane of my charms, I have entered the box with an anxious and trembling heart, lest the rude wind had so displaced an artificial ringlet as to betray the silvered lock beneath to my venerable beau, you would, in pity, listen to my appeal. You will remind me, perhaps, that the saloon glasses still remain—but can you suppose that the shrinking modesty and habitual delicacy of our sex would allow any one of us to draw upon herself the scrutinizing eyes of the gentlemen loungers of the saloon, by so publicly adjusting her dress? No, my good sir, you cannot resist my appeal. I have seen you pourtray the noble and impassioned *Gustavus*, and by that personation I know that you are by nature tender-hearted, and an enthusiastic admirer of the fair—therefore, I know you cannot but answer favorably, when I entreat of you in behalf of myself and sister spinsters, to restore unto us the banished Mirror.

JUDY.

If "the noble *Gustavus*," who appears to have made no small impression upon Judy's heart, refuses to grant her request, he may prepare to meet us with "coffee and pistols"—Judy has a champion, Mr B. we assure you.

Yesterday was as short a day as we shall have again until next December, 1835.

Tragedy of Macbeth.—*Outrage*.—The Patterson (N. J.) Intelligencer says, "We learn that a man by the name of Blair, was shot at Belleville yesterday by a constable named Macbeth. We have not learnt the cause which led to the outrage. No hopes are entertained of the recovery of Blair. Macbeth has absconded."

Indiana.—The Legislature of Indiana, on the 3d inst., elected John H. Thompson as Judge of the second circuit; Wm W. Wick, Judge of the fifth circuit; Morris Morris, auditor of public accounts; and Nathan B. Palmer, treasurer of the State.

Meetings have been held at Galena, Upper Mississippi Lead Mines, on the subject of introducing the system of common schools into that region. Resolution were passed, approving the system, and recommending the adoption of measures to promote its establishment there.

Maroncelli.—We learn with pleasure that the memoirs of this estimable man and ardent patriot are in the course of publication, and will be shortly presented to the public. Maroncelli is the friend and fellow countryman of Silvio Pellico, the story of whose trials has been read with so much interest.—N. Y. Times.

"The Canal is a Solitude."—The Erie and Champlain Canals are now closed for the winter; and Mr Ewing's prediction is verified, although rather late in the season.

Charles Goldsborough, Esq., formerly Governor of Maryland, died on Saturday last at his residence at Shoal Creek, in Dorchester county, Maryland.

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev Mr. Haynes, Rowland G. Paine of Melrose, and Sarah H. Cook of Boston.

In New Haven, on Thursday evening last, Rev William Beale Lewis, of New York, to Charlotte Lansing, eldest daughter of Arthur Tappan Esq.

In Washington, George W. Hughes, United States Civil Engineer, to Ann Sarah, daughter of V. gil Macy Esq.

DIED.

In this city, on Saturday morning, Louisa, the youngest daughter of John and Mary Ann Johnson, one year and eight months.

On Wednesday, Michael Ryan, 12, death occasioned by falling from the third banister of the School street Court House.

17th inst. Deliverance, widow of the late Elijah Caswell, 78 in Framingham, 17th inst. Col David Brewer, 83.

IMPORTATIONS.

ST PIERRE.—Sch Magnolia—103 hhds, 5 tons molasses—137 doubletons—\$390 in change—267 bags coffee—58 000 lbs logwood.

ST JOHNS, NB.—Sch Tripoli—1500 bushels potatoes—100 do turnips—16 hhds shad.

Sch Edwin—35 tons chbrk.

NEW ORLEANS.—Ship Ohio—605 bales cotton—101 do woad—1322 pigs lead—1022 bbls flour—3 do brandy.

A CARD.—JOHN R. BUZZELLI, begs leave, through your paper, to tender his sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlestown, Boston and Cambridge, for the expressions of kindness and philanthropy manifested towards him on his acquittal of the charge of aiding in the destruction of the Convent; also, would gratefully remember the gentlemanly deportment of Mr Watson, while imprisoned in Cambridge Jail.

NOTICE.—The members of the Committee of Investigation, appointed at a meeting in Faneuil Hall on the 11th of August last, are hereby notified that an adjourned meeting of said Committee will be held at the Common Council Room, THIS DAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M. A punctual attendance is particularly requested.

JOHN HENSHAW, Secy.

TRADES UNION LECTURES.—The fourth of the course will be delivered at Boylston Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by L. S. EVERETT. Subject—"Means to be employed in the pursuit of Happiness." Tickets can be had at the door at 10 cents each admitting a Gentleman and Lady.

MASS. CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION.—Lecture TOMORROW EVENING, Dec. 24, by Lt. ROSWELL PARK, of the U. S. Engineers. Subject—Military Science.

BOSTON SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.—Lectures before the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, will commence at the Masonic Temple, on Thursday, 30th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The managers having found that the method pursued for the last two years of having a connected series of lectures by different individuals, has met the approbation of the Society, have adopted the same method for the ensuing season. And they have great satisfaction in stating that the course will commence with a series of lectures by the Hon. Caleb Cushing, on "The Civilization and Social State of Modern Christendom," embracing the Government, Religion, Moral Culture, Science, Literature, Art, Social Distinctions, Industry, Property, Crime, Trade and Manners, of the civilized nations of Europe and America.

The further arrangements will be hereafter announced. DANIEL WEBSTER, President.

BOSTON YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—An adjourned meeting of this Society will be held at the Old Common Council Room, Court Square, THIS EVENING, at the 22d inst. at seven o'clock. The subject of petitioning the next Legislature for a repeal of the existing License Law will be discussed.

Members of Ward and other Temperance Societies are invited to attend and take part in the discussion. JAMES HAUGHTON, Clerk.

STEAMBOAT BANGOR.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Steamboat Bangor, for the choice of Directors, will be held on the first Monday of January next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the Exchange Coffee House, in Boston.

PENSION BLANKS.—Blank POWERS OF ATTORNEY, for Revolving Pensioners under the act of 1832, may be had at this office.

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY VARIETY, NEATLY, QUICKLY, AND CHEAPLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

SHIP-NEWS.—1834.

PORT OF BOSTON.—DECEMBER 23, 1834.

ARRIVED.

Brig Emeline, Bray, Frankfurt.
Brig Apollo, Bray, Calais.
Sch Elizabeth, Rind, Portland.
Sch Mary Gay, Goodrich, Portsmouth.
Sch Everlus, Knight, Portland.
Sloop Packet, Lee, Portland.

CLEARED.

Brigs Waltham, Sheldon, Savannah; Patapasco, Eldridge, Baltimore; schs Albion, Croscup, Digby, N S; Spartacus, (new) London, New Orleans.

From Topli's Correspondent.

HOLMES HOLE Dec 19—arr brig Charles, Rowe, Furman 28, for Boston. Left the Cadet, Gloucester next day; Juniper Bonin 5 & 6.
21—arr ship Levant, Russell, 121 ds fm Emlo, with 2700 bbls oil, for Plymouth.
Ship Nerchant, Jordan, Charleston, for Boston.
Brig Pactolus, Cadyan 38, for Salem.

A sch was seen 19th inst, sunk on Bantam Lodge, to the E of Saguin Island, ha the 19th inst—her masts half out of water. Supposed to be a vessel of 75 to 100 tons burthen. A number of barrels and some other articles were passed about half a mile to the leeward.

At Valparaiso 23d July, sch Olivia, Kendall, from Boston, with loss of foremast, masts stove, &c, and sailed 10th Aug, for Society Islands, all well.

At Tampico 18th ult, sch Peggy Thomas, hence.

SPOKEN.

Nov 24, lat 26 20, lon 84 3, ship Shaw, from New Orleans for Havre.

Nov 23, lat 38, lon 73, ship St Lawrence, Va, for London.

PORTLAND, Dec 20—cleared bark Mary & Martha, (new, of Plymouth) Leach, Charleston; brig Orby, Higgins, Cuba; sch Boston, Drinkwater, St Thomas.

SALEM Dec 21—arr sch Mechanic, fm Boston. Sailed brig Dawn, Montevideo.

NEW YORK, Dec 20—cleared ship Alabamian, Doane, Mohr; brigs Gertrude, Freeman, Newry; Yconom, Turner, Palermo; Francis, Given, Marseilles; schs Cluina, and Napoleon, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA Dec 20—below ship Plato, Wise, Hamburg; brig Pilot, Milton, Kingston, Jam; sch Richmond, Brewton, St Jago.

BALTIMORE, December 20—cleared brig Erie, Gatchell, Smyrna.

Below—brig Falcon, Crothers, St Thomas; sch Sarah & Priscilla, fm Liberia.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec 19—sailed Caravan, Halifax; Rambler, Barbadoes.

RICHMOND Dec 18—arr sch Louisa, fm Portland. Cleared ship Meridian, Harding, Liverpool.

APALACHICOLA Nov 25—arr brig Cyrus, Soule, Portland; Lela, Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 5—arr brigs Julia Ann, Thorndike, and George, Snow, Thomaston.

In river, Moscow, and Sherer, Thomaston; Ephraim, Gardner. Off the bar, Newcastle, Matanzas.

STOCK OF WEST INDIA GOODS.—For Sale—

The stock and stand of a wholesale and retail West India goods store, with an unexpired lease, and privilege of an extension for three years at a *low rate* is offered for sale. To any one desirous of commencing the above business with a moderate capital, the present offers a rare opportunity—further particulars may be ascertained on application to

J. A. SILLOWAY, Exchange st.

WANTED.—A young man in a W. I. goods store, A young man in a dry goods store,

A young man in a bookstore, A young man in a private family,

Also—others in different employments—apply to J. A. SILLOWAY, Exchange st.

WANTED TO RENT.—A room in the first or second story of a building, suitable for a publication office. It must be either in Washington street or its immediate vicinity.

Apply to J. A. SILLOWAY, Exchange st.

FOR SALE.—An estate in Dorchester—also, an estate in Chelsea—apply to

J. A. SILLOWAY, Exchange street.

CASH TO LET.—In Small Sums—by U. J. CLARK, No 4 Brattle square.

